

Connecticut
Edition



2006 Remediation and Restoration Annual Report



A status report on the New England
Waste Cleanup and Revitalization Programs.

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(cover photo) Wetland area on the Troy Mills Superfund Site in Troy, NH

WELCOME TO EPA NEW ENGLAND



The New England office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is dedicated to protecting all New Englanders from environmental health threats while also preserving and protecting our unique environmental resources.

This annual report details the 2006 programmatic accomplishments of EPA New England's Office of Site Remediation and Restoration. The Office of Site Remediation and Restoration focuses on the restoration and revitalization of contaminated properties through the Superfund, Brownfields, RCRA Corrective Action and Underground Storage Tanks programs. Each of these programs shares the common goal of protecting human health while restoring contaminated properties to economic and environmental vitality. In addition, the Office of Site Remediation and Restoration is prepared to handle a broad spectrum of environmental emergencies, ranging from those posed by chemical or oil spills to those presented by potential acts of terrorism or natural disasters.

EPA's **Land Revitalization Initiative** seeks to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of our cleanup programs by promoting an interchange of ideas and finding opportunities for working collaboratively.

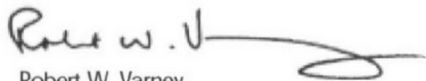
A fundamental tenet of the Land Revitalization Initiative is that cleanup and reuse are mutually supportive goals and that consideration of the anticipated property reuse should be an integral part of EPA's cleanup decisions. Because land use is generally determined at the local level, EPA New England has been working in partnership with municipal governments, community members, property owners, responsible parties and other key stakeholders to implement cleanups that are allowing formerly unproductive properties to be safely returned to sustainable and beneficial uses. In the Superfund program for example, more than half of the NPL sites in New England where remedy construction is complete are in reuse. This annual report highlights some of our success in land revitalization throughout New England.

The **Superfund** program directs the clean up of National Priorities List (NPL) sites as well as the clean up of smaller, often less complex, sites that pose a significant risk to people or the environment. Our New England Superfund program remains vital and boasts strong successes. In cooperation with our state counterparts, EPA New England has completed cleanup or has cleanup activities underway at 80 percent of New England's 115 NPL sites. In 2006, EPA New England deleted the Army Materials Technology Laboratory site in Watertown, Massachusetts from the NPL after it was determined that all appropriate cleanup and response activities had been completed. This deletion brings to 12 the total number of sites in New England that have been formally removed from the NPL. EPA New England continues to evaluate sites for possible inclusion on the NPL. In 2006, the Olin Chemical site in Wilmington, Massachusetts was added to the NPL. Our Superfund removal program expended nearly \$11 million dollars to complete 13 removal actions across New England in 2006. Through an aggressive regional program to recoup federal expenses at Superfund sites or to have responsible parties pay for cleanup, we have restored \$2.2 billion to the Superfund Trust Fund since inception of the program. For detailed information about EPA New England's efforts in the Superfund program, including detailed descriptions on each NPL site in New England, please visit www.epa.gov/ne/superfund.

EPA New England's ability to respond to catastrophic incidents that may be caused by natural disasters or acts of terrorism remains a regional priority. As of the end of 2006, 255 EPA New England personnel have completed Incident Command System training, including 124 staff members that have completed advanced level training. Our staff participated in extensive training and numerous exercises with our local, state and federal response partners throughout 2006. During the first half of 2006, EPA New England continued to provide critical support to the Gulf region by deploying a significant number of staff and contractor resources to assist in the massive EPA response effort in the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Drawing on that experience, we worked closely with our New England state counterparts throughout 2006 developing debris management plans and overall hurricane response preparedness. EPA New England conducted several emergency response actions during 2006, highlighted by our response to the massive explosion and fire at a paint manufacturing facility in Danvers, Massachusetts. Within hours of the explosion, EPA New England personnel were conducting extensive air monitoring and sampling to ensure the safety of first responders and the nearby community. Once the fire was extinguished, EPA New England quickly worked on stabilizing the site by securing hundreds of drums and containers, removing chemicals from three underground storage tanks and shipping all contaminated materials from the site. Throughout the operation, we conducted air sampling to ensure returning residents were not being exposed to contamination. For further information on EPA New England's oil and chemical emergency response programs, visit www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/er/erindex.htm.

The success EPA New England's **Brownfields** program has resulted in many underused or unused real estate parcels being redeveloped and once again contributing to the local economy in taxes and jobs. Since the inception of the Brownfields program, EPA New England has distributed more than \$132 million to hundreds of communities, states, agencies, and non-profit organizations across the region. In 2006, EPA New England's Brownfields program awarded 58 grants across the region worth a total of \$18.5 million. This included two new Job Training grants, one to The WorkPlace, Inc. for Stamford, Connecticut and one to JFY NetWorks, Inc. in Boston, Massachusetts. In November 2006, the Brownfields 2006 conference was held in Boston. Brownfields 2006 brought over 5,000 people to Boston to highlight opportunities and progress in the Brownfields arena. For more information on EPA New England's Brownfields activities, we encourage you to visit our Brownfields website to read case studies of redevelopment projects across the region, www.epa.gov/ne/Brownfields.

We look forward to another year of working with our Congressional delegation, states, tribes, the public and others to promote a cleaner, healthier and more productive New England environment. Please visit EPA's Internet web pages at www.epa.gov/region1 to find a wealth of useful, updated information about the work that EPA New England performs. Thank you for your strong support of these important programs.



Robert W. Varney
Regional Administrator

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Following is a quick summary of EPA New England's Office of Site Remediation and Restoration (OSRR) programs highlighted in this report.

Superfund Program

OSRR's remedial branches oversee long-term cleanups at sites that are typically on EPA's National Priorities List (NPL). Short-term cleanups can correct many hazardous waste problems and eliminate most threats to human health and the environment. Some sites, however, require lengthier and more complex cleanups. These may include large-scale soil remediation, restoring groundwater and taking measures to protect wetlands, estuaries, and other ecological resources. These sites are often the result of years of pollution and may take several years, even decades, to clean.

Emergency Planning and Response Program

OSRR's Emergency Planning and Response Program prepares for, and responds to oil and chemical spills to the environment, and supports and supplements local, state, and private parties' efforts to address emergencies.

EPA also oversees short-term cleanups across New England. Short-term cleanups, called "removal actions," reduce immediate threats to public health and the environment at sites that are typically less complex to clean up than sites on the NPL. Short-term cleanups may take anywhere from a few days to a few years to complete, depending on the type and extent of contamination. An emergency removal occurs when hazardous or toxic chemicals are released into the environment causing potential health or environmental risks. EPA may need to respond within hours of the event.

Brownfields Program

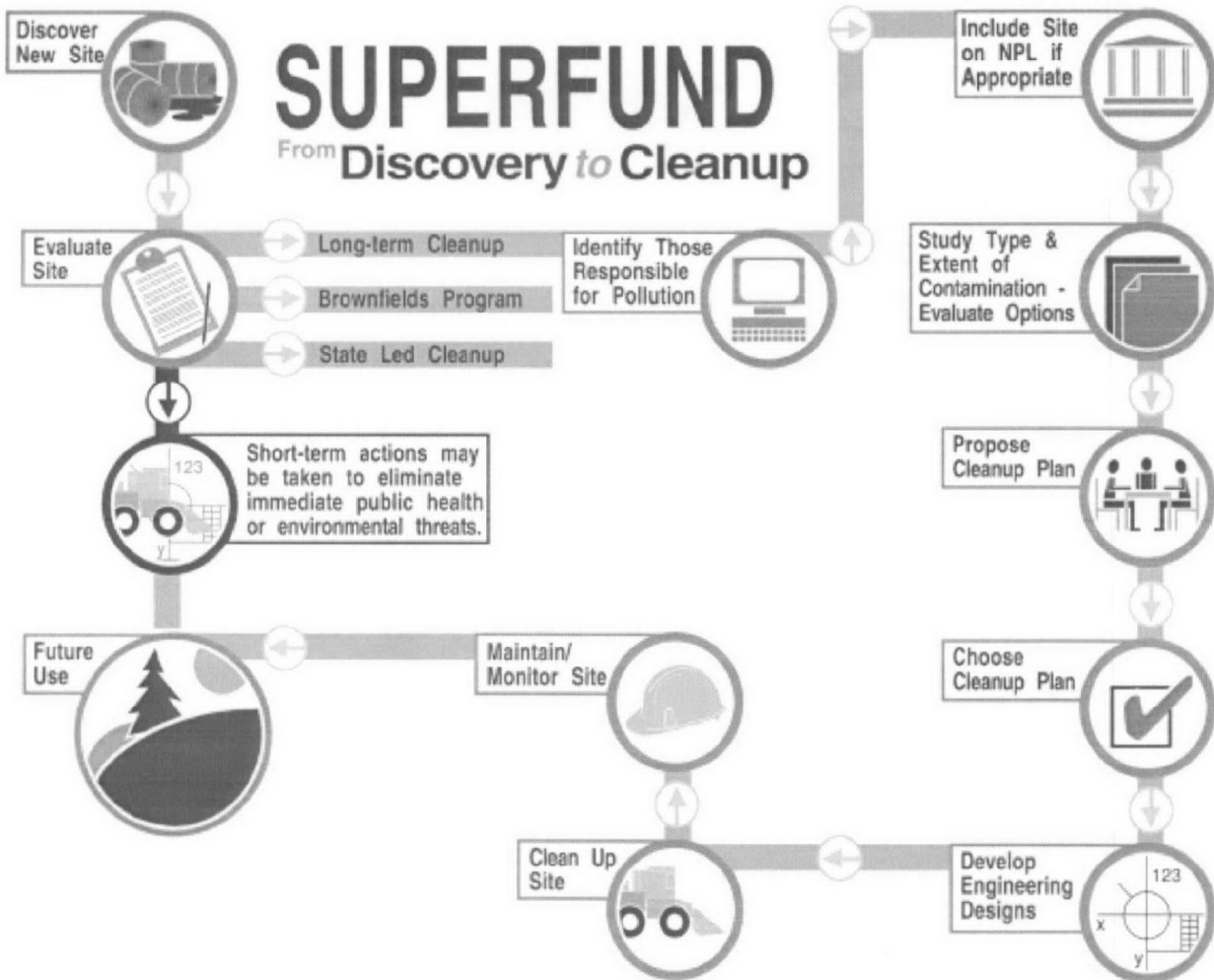
Originally begun as an EPA initiative in January 1995, the US EPA National Brownfields Program has since evolved into a collaborative effort involving many federal, state and local partners. In January 2002, the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act ("the Brownfields law") was signed. This law expanded potential federal assistance for Brownfields revitalization, including Assessment Grants, Revolving Loan Fund Grants, Cleanup Grants, Job Training Grants and Targeted Brownfields Assessments. The law also includes provisions to establish and enhance state and tribal response programs, which will continue to play a critical role in the successful cleanup and revitalization of brownfields.

RCRA Corrective Action Program

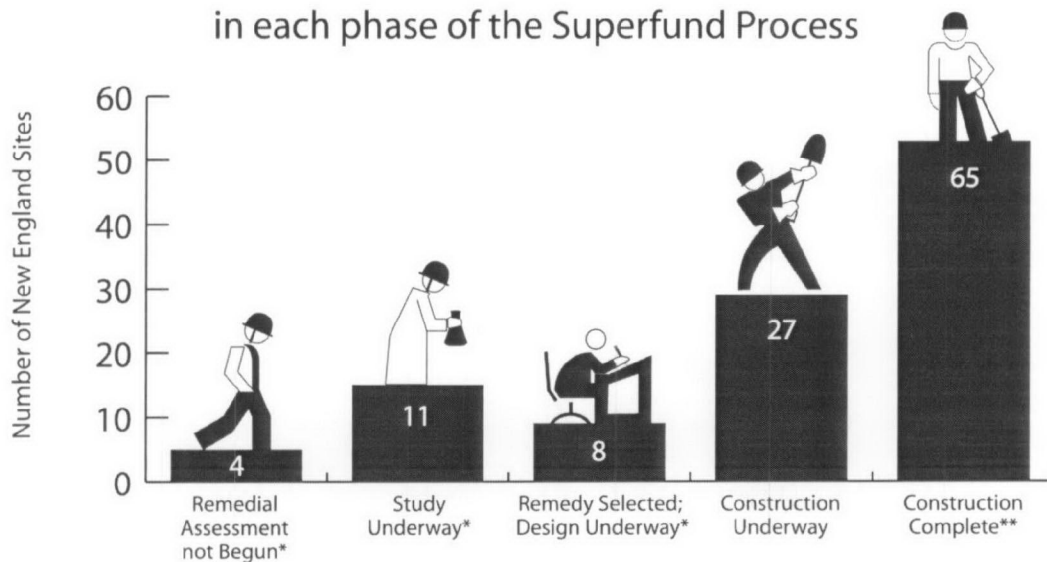
The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) provides EPA and authorized states the authority to regulate facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste (RCRA facilities). Although RCRA is designed to prevent releases of hazardous waste at RCRA facilities, accidents or other activities have occasionally caused such releases into soil, groundwater, surface water and air. The RCRA Corrective Action Program, administered by EPA or authorized states, compels RCRA facilities to investigate and cleanup hazardous waste releases. RCRA Corrective Action differs from Superfund in that RCRA facilities generally have viable operators and on-going operations, although some of the sites may be abandoned.

Underground Storage Tank (UST)/Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program (LUST)

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 established for the first time a link between the UST Regulatory Program and the LUST Trust Fund Cleanup Program. Prior to 2005 the compliance and prevention UST program and the LUST cleanup program were in separate statutes and appropriations. The Energy Act of 2005 allows LUST funding to support prevention activities. The new Energy Act requires EPA and the states to meet several programmatic milestones and achievements by specific dates. These include all federal regulated facilities that have not received an on-site inspection since December 1998 be inspected by August 2007 and every three years thereafter. The states must also adopt secondary containment standards, report on compliance status of government owned USTs, incorporate a delivery prohibition, develop an annual reporting system available to the public and adopt a requirement for operator training.



Number of National Priorities List Sites
in each phase of the Superfund Process



* may include sites where early action has occurred

** long-term monitoring, operation, and maintenance ongoing

Source: Superfund e-facts, December 2006

SUPERFUND SITE CLEANUP STATUS SUMMARY

	Remedial Assessment not Begun	Study Underway	Remedy Selected; Design Underway	Construction Underway	Construction Complete	Deleted from NPL
CONNECTICUT	Broad Brook Mill ^	Precision Plating Scovill Landfill	Durham Meadow	N London Sub Old Southington* Raymark* SRS*	Linemaster Sw Beacon Heights Gallups Quarry Kellogg-Deenng Laurel Park Yaworski Lagoon Barkhamsted	Cheshire GWater Nutmeg Valley Rd Revere Textile
MASSACHUSETTS	Haverhill Landfill Olin Chemical	Blackburn&Union Nuclear Metals Sutton Brook	Naval Weapons Shpack Landfill Hath & Patterson	Atlas Tack Natick Army Lab Fort Devens Hanscom AFB Industriplex Iron Horse Park S Weymouth NAS New Bedford Nyanza Otis ANG Base Silresim WR Grace/Acton Wells G&H GE-Housatonic ^	Baird & McGuire Cannon Eng Charles George LF Groveland Wells Hocomonco Pond Norwood PCBs PSC Resources Re Solve, Inc Rose Disposal Pit Sullivan's Ledge	Army Mails Tech Devens-Sudbury Ann Plymouth Harbor Salem Acres
MAINE		Callahan Mine	West Site/Hows Cor	Portsmouth NSY	Brunswick NAS Eastland Woolen Eastern Surplus Loring AFB McKin Co O'Connor Co Saco Municipal LF Union Chemical Winthrop Landfill	Pinette's Salvage Saco Tannery
NEW HAMPSHIRE		Mohawk Tannery ^ Chlor-Alkali	Beede Waste Oil Dover Landfill	Fletcher's Paint Ottati & Goss	Auburn Road LF Coakley Landfill Kearsarge Metallurg Keefe Enviro Mottolo Pig Farm N H Plating Pease AFB Savage Muni South Muni Well Sylvester Tibbetts Road Tinkham Garage Town Garage/ Radio Beac Troy Mills Landfill Somersworth LF	
RHODE ISLAND		Centredale Manor		Rose Hill Landfill Davis Liquid Davisville NCBC Newport NETC Peterson/Puritan W Kingston/URI	Central Landfill Landfill & Res Rec Picillo Farm Stormino Mills Western Sand & Gravel	Davis GSR Landfill
VERMONT	Commerce Plume	Ely Copper Mine Pike Hill	Elizabeth Mine		Bennington Landfill BFI Landfill Burgess Bros LF Pine Street Canal Pownal Tannery Old Springfield LF Parker Landfill	Darling Hill Dump Tansitor Electronics

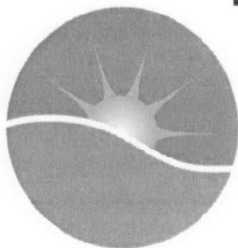
^ proposed NPL site

* In negotiations with responsible parties

Note Statistics represent most-advanced Operable Unit at each site, additional activities may be ongoing at these sites

OVERVIEW

LAND REVITALIZATION



Most people associate the reuse of contaminated properties with the Brownfields Program, but similar efforts are also occurring within the other land cleanup programs: Superfund, RCRA Corrective Action, and UST. Although the goal is the same – to restore contaminated properties to economic and environmental vitality – each program must often work from a unique set of rules to achieve the desired results.

EPA's national Land Revitalization Initiative, established September 2004, seeks to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of these various cleanup programs by promoting an interchange of ideas and finding opportunities *for working collaboratively*. Whether a property is a Superfund site, an operating RCRA facility, a former gas station, or an abandoned industrial facility, there are common challenges confronting revitalization efforts that can clearly benefit from a coordinated and comprehensive approach. This is being achieved by:



- Developing a consistent set of cross-program revitalization measures
- Promoting collaboration among EPA programs and external partners
- Developing effective tools that address barriers to land revitalization
- Providing land revitalization training
- Conducting public outreach

For more information on EPA's national Land Revitalization initiative, please visit: www.epa.gov/landrevitalization.

"EPA's cleanup programs have set a national goal for returning formerly contaminated sites to long-term, sustainable, and productive uses."

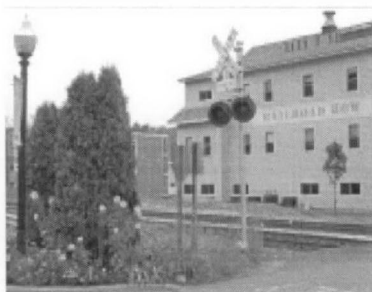
— 2003-2008 EPA Strategic Plan

Stakeholder Engagement

A fundamental tenet of the Land Revitalization Initiative is that cleanup and reuse are mutually supportive goals and that consideration of the anticipated property reuse should be an integral part of EPA's cleanup decisions. Because land use is generally determined at the local level, EPA has been working in partnership with municipal governments, community members, property owners, responsible parties and other key stakeholders to implement cleanups that enable formerly unproductive properties to be safely returned to sustainable and beneficial uses.

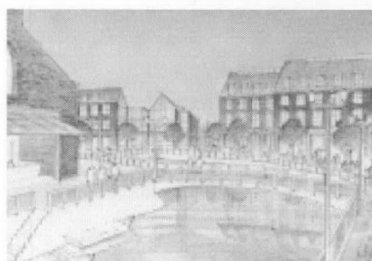
Brownfields

Railroad Row, Hartford, Vermont – The historic, yet dilapidated, Twin State Fruit warehouse property in Hartford, Vermont underwent an economic and environmental recovery that started with a \$200,000 EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant awarded to the Two Rivers-Ottawquechee Regional Commission.



RCRA Corrective Action

Gilbert & Bennett, Reading (Georgetown), Connecticut – The bankrupt and abandoned Gilbert & Bennett manufacturing facility will soon see new life as a pedestrian-friendly, environmentally-responsible village center with 416 planned residential units, over 300,000 square feet of commercial space, a performing arts center, and a host of other amenities. The project has received numerous accolades, including EPA's 2004 National Award for Smart Growth Achievement (Small Communities).



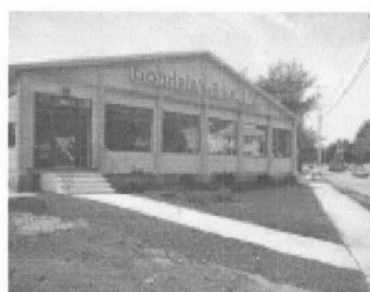
Federal Facilities

Pease Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hampshire – As part of the comprehensive redevelopment plan for the Former Pease Air Force Base in New Hampshire, the runway, taxiway, and aviation support facilities have been refurbished and upgraded to support new passenger and cargo air operations.



Superfund

Saco Tannery Superfund site, Saco, Maine – To partially compensate for the permanent loss of wetlands at the Superfund site, 247 acres of rare wildlife habitat were acquired and transferred to the Nature Conservancy, which now manages it as a publicly-accessible sanctuary and nature-viewing area.



UST

(Former) Whitney Screw site, Nashua, New Hampshire – The UST Program supports states, territories and other partners in the cleanup and reuse of properties contaminated by petroleum releases from USTs and works to better integrate eligible petroleum brownfields into ongoing restoration/revitalization activities. The Whitney Screw property has been sold and developed into a mixture of retail and warehouse uses.

CONNECTICUT

Summary of Superfund Status—New England

EPA has worked aggressively to clean up hazardous waste problems in New England. In cooperation with our state counterparts, final cleanup activities are completed, underway, or in design at most of New England's 115 NPL sites.

- 80% of New England Superfund sites (proposed, final, and deleted) on the National Priorities List - 92 of 115 sites - have undergone or are undergoing cleanup construction.
- 65 sites have all cleanup construction completed; 27 sites have cleanup construction underway.
- 12 New England sites have been deleted from the NPL.
- EPA has helped promote economic development by removing 1,781 sites in New England from the CERCLIS list of waste sites.
- The Superfund program has spent over \$1.8 billion in New England to cleanup Superfund National Priorities List sites.
- EPA has spent over \$274 million on site assessment, investigation, and cleanup at non- National Priorities List sites in New England
- EPA, with the cooperation of the U S Department of Justice, continues to ensure that companies responsible for contamination at sites pay their fair share of cleanup costs. Since the inception of the program, responsible party commitments to cleanups in New England, via direct payments to the Superfund Trust Fund or via funding of studies and cleanup work, exceeds \$2.2 billion.

Source EPA New England, December 2006

Cumulative Federal Superfund Dollars Expended at National Priorities List Sites in New England (1980-2006)

CT: \$225 million
MA: \$1 billion
ME: \$164 million
NH: \$247 million
RI: \$113 million
VT: \$85 million
NEW ENGLAND TOTALS:
\$1,834,000,000

Source: EPA New England, December 2006

2006 Superfund Fast Facts—Connecticut

EPA has worked aggressively to clean up hazardous waste problems in Connecticut. In cooperation with the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, final cleanup activities are completed, underway, or in design at most of Connecticut's 18 NPL sites.

- **78%** of Connecticut's Superfund sites on the National Priorities List—**14 of 18 sites**—have undergone or are undergoing cleanup construction, or are in final design.
- **10** Superfund sites have all cleanup construction completed, **4** sites have cleanup construction underway.
- **3** Superfund sites have been deleted from the National Priorities List; Cheshire Groundwater Contamination in Cheshire and Revere Textile Prints Corp. in Sterling, and Nutmeg Valley Road in Wolcott.
- **1** site has been proposed to the National Priorities List; Broad Brook Mill in East Windsor.
- Region 1 has helped promote economic redevelopment by removing **427** Connecticut sites from the CERCLIS waste list.
- The Superfund Program has spent over **\$225 million** in Connecticut to clean up Superfund National Priorities List sites.
- EPA has spent over **\$85 million** on site assessment, investigation, and cleanup at non-National Priorities List sites in Connecticut.
- EPA, with the cooperation of the U.S. Department of Justice, continues to ensure that companies responsible for contamination at sites pay their fair share of cleanup costs. Since the inception of the program, responsible party commitments to cleanups in Connecticut, via direct payments to the Superfund Trust Fund or via funding of studies and cleanup work, exceeds **\$243 million**.

Source: EPA New England, December 2006

CONNECTICUT

Barkhamsted

Barkhamsted/New Hartford Landfill

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/barkhamsted

NPL Status: Listed in 1989
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 2001
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2.9 million

Beacon Falls

Beacon Heights Landfill

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/beacon

NPL Status: Listed in 1983
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1998
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$4.7 million

Canterbury

Yaworski Lagoon

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/yaworski

NPL Status: Listed in 1983
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 2000
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$14 million

Cheshire

Cheshire Groundwater Contamination

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/cheshire

NPL Status: Deleted in 1997
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1997
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$430,000

Durham

Durham Meadows

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/durham

NPL Status: Listed in 1989
Cleanup Status: Remedy Selected
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$4.5 million

East Windsor

Broad Brook Mill

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/broadbrook

NPL Status: Proposed in 2000
Cleanup Status: Assessment Underway
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$424,000

Groton and Ledyard

New London Submarine Base

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/newlondon

NPL Status: Listed in 1990
Cleanup Status: Study, Design, and
Construction Underway
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2.4 million

Naugatuck

Laurel Park

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/laurelpark

NPL Status: Listed in 1983
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1998
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$3.9 million

CONNECTICUT

Norwalk

Kellogg-Deering Wellfield

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/kellogg

NPL Status: Listed in 1984
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1996
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$4.4 million

Plainfield

Gallup's Quarry

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/gallup

NPL Status: Listed in 1989
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1997
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$1.7 million

Southington

Old Southington Landfill

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/oldsouthington

NPL Status: Listed in 1984
Cleanup Status:
Landfill Cap. Construction Complete
Groundwater Study Underway
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$9.8 million

Solvents Recovery Service of New England

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/srs

NPL Status: Listed in 1983
Cleanup Status: Construction Underway; Removal Activities
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$11.5 million

Sterling

Revere Textile

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/revere

NPL Status: Deleted in 1994
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1992
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2.3 million

Stratford

Raymark Industries

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/raymark

NPL Status: Listed in 1995
Cleanup Status:
Facility Property: Construction Complete
Other Areas: Study Underway
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$154 million

Vernon

Precision Plating Corporation

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/precision

NPL Status: Listed in 1989
Cleanup Status: Study Underway
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$130,000

Waterbury

Scovill Industrial Landfill

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/scovill

NPL Status: Listed in 2000
Cleanup Status: Study Underway
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2.8 million

National Priorities List Sites

CONNECTICUT

Wolcott

Nutmeg Valley Road

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/nutmeg

NPL Status Deleted in 2005
Cleanup Status All Construction Completed in 2004
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2.8 million

Woodstock

Linemaster Switch Corporation

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/linemaster

NPL Status Listed in 1990
Cleanup Status All Construction Completed in 2005
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2 million

RAYMARK INDUSTRIES INC.

Stratford, Connecticut

Raymark Industries, Inc. was located at 75 East Main Street in Stratford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, and operated from 1919 to 1989. Raymark primarily manufactured friction materials for the automotive industry, which contained asbestos, metals, phenol-formaldehyde resins, and various adhesives. Throughout its years of operation, a wide array of wastes were generated, including asbestos, lead, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and a variety of volatile organic solvents, including toluene, trichloroethylene (TCE), and tetrachloroethylene (PCE). During its 70 years of operation, the facility discharged process waters to a number of lagoons located on the 34-acre East Main Street property. As the solids in these process waters settled out, the lagoons were periodically excavated and the material disposed of both at the facility as well as at various locations throughout the town of Stratford. This excavated, contaminated material has impacted over 250 acres at over 75 locations in Stratford. Groundwater on and emanating from the former facility is also contaminated; however, the impacted area is served by a public water supply.



Current Site Status and Cleanup Actions to Date:

- From 1992-2000, EPA and the CTDEP have performed numerous cleanup activities throughout Stratford related to the Raymark site. These activities have included: covering the Raybestos Memorial Ballfield, removing Raymark Waste from 47 residential and commercial properties, and demolishing the former Raymark facility and capping the property for future reuse.
- The Raymark site continues to have a high level of community interest. EPA is currently working with a citizens advisory group, the Raymark Advisory Committee (RAC), local officials, and numerous property owners to develop a cleanup strategy for approximately 25 properties contaminated with Raymark waste.

Key Accomplishments:

- EPA announced a cleanup decision for the former Raymark facility in 1995.
- In 2002, the redevelopment of the former Raymark facility was completed with the construction of the Stratford Crossing Shopping Center, which contains a Home Depot, Shaw's Supermarket, and a Wal-Mart. These three stores employ over 650 people.

More information on this site is available at: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/raymark

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DURHAM MEADOWS

Durham, Connecticut

The Durham Meadows site is located in the town of Durham and includes an area of groundwater contamination centered on Main Street. Two manufacturers (Durham Manufacturing Company and Merriam Manufacturing Company) of metal cabinets, boxes, and other items, contributed to the contamination through their past disposal practices.

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and 1,4-dioxane have impacted a number of private drinking water wells in the area, and filtering and monitoring of these wells continues under state order. In late 2003, a newly identified contaminant, 1,4-dioxane, was discovered in private wells. Carbon filters are not able to fully address 1,4-dioxane. There is currently no federal drinking water standard for 1,4-dioxane. The Connecticut Department of Public Health has developed an interim drinking water comparison value for 1,4-dioxane of 20 parts per billion (ppb) and bottled water has been supplied to several homes.

EPA finalized its cleanup decision for Durham Meadows in a Record of Decision in September 2005. The selected remedy includes excavation and off-site disposal of soils at both manufacturing properties, distributing an alternative source of public water via a connection to the City of Middletown Water Distribution System, a groundwater monitoring network, a technical impracticability waiver for portions of the groundwater plume, institutional controls, and further delineation of areas where there may be a potential concern for indoor air risks. In July 2006, EPA installed a limited number of shallow groundwater wells site-wide to investigate the potential for vapor intrusion from VOCs in groundwater. Sampling of these wells is ongoing. The State of Connecticut is currently pursuing funding for waterline extension activities from the state legislature. EPA also continues site cleanup negotiations, which began in April 2006, with the Durham Manufacturing Company. In January 2007, at the agreement of all parties, EPA retained the services of a mediator to aid in negotiations.

More information on this site is available at: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/durham

OLD SOUTHTON LANDFILL

Southington, Connecticut

The Old Southington Landfill is located in the town of Southington, Connecticut and includes an area of groundwater contamination emanating from the landfill and flowing in a westerly direction toward the Quinnipiac River. Between 1920 and 1967 the landfill was operated by the town of Southington where it accepted a mixture of municipal and hazardous waste. In the early 1970s the town closed the landfill, backfilled it with approximately two feet of clean fill, subdivided the property and sold it to four residents on the northern end of the landfill and to six businesses on the southern end of the site. The landfill sits in a mixed residential and commercial zone and Black Pond abuts the landfill to the northeast. The community is supplied with municipal water.

In 1987 three potentially responsible parties (PRPs) signed a consent order with the EPA to perform a remedial investigation, feasibility study, and risk assessment. This work addressed the landfill area but did not address groundwater contamination leaving the site. The investigation found a number of contaminants such as solvents, metals, polynuclear hydro-aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). In 1994, EPA issued a cleanup decision which required capping the landfill, permanent relocation of all on-site homes and businesses, encapsulating a hot spot area into a lined cell underneath the cap, soil gas collection system, long term monitoring, and five year reviews. In September 2006, EPA issued a second cleanup decision for the site which addressed groundwater contamination and vapor intrusion. EPA expects to enter into negotiations with the PRPs in 2007 to implement the groundwater cleanup remedy.

More information on this site is available at: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/osl

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CONNECTICUT WATCH LIST

January 2007

Sites included on the Watch List are those that both the state and EPA Site Assessment program agree merit increased state-federal coordination and oversight. These sites are but a small subset of the several thousand active sites included in the EPA New England and New England state inventories of known and suspected hazardous waste disposal sites. Criteria for including sites on the Watch List are loosely defined. In general, the Watch List includes sites that warrant special monitoring because they are strong National Priorities List (NPL) candidates, are the subject of considerable public interest, are particularly large and/or complex, are requiring significant Agency or state resource expenditures, or are state-lead sites that may be referred to EPA. Watch List sites may be, but are not necessarily, listed in the federal CERCLIS inventory. Sites may be added or dropped as their status changes.

The purpose of the Watch List is to facilitate rapid information exchange between the states and EPA regarding the current status of these high profile sites, and to ensure both Agencies are kept abreast of key site issues. Both Agencies have agreed to share site information and to revise the status of sites as needed. At a minimum, however, the entire list will be reviewed and revised, as appropriate, annually.

Sites on the Watch List are listed below. For a more detailed description of current activities at these sites, please contact Meghan Cassidy, EPA Chief, Technical Support and Site Assessment at (617) 918-1387.

Site	City/Town	CERCLIS ID #
Newhall Street Neighborhood	Hamden	CTD982544355
Milford Area-wide TCE Contamination	Milford	Not in CERCLIS

CONNECTICUT



EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE PROGRAM

EPA New England's Emergency Planning and Response Program prepares for, and responds to oil and chemical spills to the environment, and supports and supplements local, state, and private parties' efforts to address emergencies.

EPA also oversees short-term cleanups across New England. Short-term cleanups, called "removal actions," reduce immediate threats to public health and the environment at sites that are typically less complex to clean up than sites on the National Priorities List.

Short term cleanups may take anywhere from a few days to a few years to complete, depending on the type and extent of contamination.

EPA may need to respond within hours to perform an emergency removal action when hazardous or toxic chemicals or oil are released into the environment causing potential health or environmental risks.

Time critical actions are those cleanups where, based on an evaluation of the site, EPA determines that on site cleanup activities must be initiated within six months of determining that a short term cleanup is appropriate. For time critical actions, EPA conducts an investigation of the contamination and produces an "action memorandum" authorizing and outlining the cleanup process before beginning work.

Examples of the types of situations where EPA may need to respond immediately include industrial fires, explosions, or imminent, catastrophic contamination of a drinking water supply. EPA conducted several emergency response actions during 2006, highlighted by the massive explosion and fire at a paint manufacturing facility in Danvers, Massachusetts.

Within hours of the explosion, EPA personnel were conducting extensive air monitoring and sampling to ensure that evacuation zone was large enough and that firefighters and personnel investigating the cause of the explosion were wearing the appropriate level of respiratory protection. Once the initial criminal investigation was concluded, the EPA response team quickly stabilized the site by securing hundreds of drums and containers, removing chemicals from three underground storage tanks, removing metal debris, and shipping off all contaminated materials from the site. Throughout the operation, EPA conducted air sampling to ensure returning residents were not being exposed to any contaminants. The following charts show the funds spent at each of the short term cleanup sites that EPA worked on in New England in calendar year 2006.



Also, EPA prepares for and responds to catastrophic incidents that may be caused by natural disasters or acts of terrorism by participating in numerous training and exercises with our local, state and federal response partners. During the first half of 2006, we deployed significant numbers of personnel and contractor resources to Louisiana to assist in the huge EPA response to the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Drawing on that experience, we worked closely with our New England state counterparts throughout 2006 on developing debris management plans and overall hurricane response preparedness.

SITES WITH CLEANUP ACTIVITIES COMPLETED IN 2006

Site Name	City	Date Completed	CERCLA Funds Expended
Connecticut			
InterRoyal (Removal 4)	Plainfield	05/25/2006	\$1,770,762
Somers Plating	Somers	06/20/2006	\$2,996,604
East Main Street Disposal Area	Branford	12/07/2006	\$ 44,988
Maine			
Camden Yarns	Lewiston	09/19/2006	\$ 5,840
New Franklin Laundry	Bangor	04/11/2006	\$ 394,799
Massachusetts			
Leavens Awards	Attleboro	12/20/2005	\$ 172,323
Cabin Realty Trust	Taunton	01/20/2006	\$ 250,887
John J. Riley	Woburn	11/15/2006	\$ 11,557
Whitman Cistern	Whitman	06/28/2006	\$ 800,478
New Hampshire			
St. Catherine Street Tannery Waste	Penacook	07/10/2006	\$ 322,641
Rhode Island			
Centredale Manor			
Restoration Project	North Providence	05/15/2006	\$2,883,251
Hartford Avenue Gravel Pits	Johnston	10/24/2006	\$ 77,905
Vermont			
St. Albans Gas and Light	St. Albans	09/12/2006	\$1,248,563

Emergency Planning & Response Program

CONNECTICUT

SITES WITH ONGOING CLEANUP ACTIVITY

Site Name	City	Date Started	CERCLA Funds Expended
Connecticut			
None			
Maine			
A C Lawrence	South Paris	08/14/2006	\$ 1,490,161
Erb Junkyard	Perry	10/19/2006	\$ 58,030
Massachusetts			
Baldwinville Residential Properties	Baldwinville	08/16/2004	\$11,433,392
Danversport Explosion	Danvers	11/27/2006	\$ 132,834
Sherman Avenue	Seekonk	07/10/2006	\$ 416,148
Parcel 6A	Taunton	10/30/2005	\$ 464,173
Wells G & H	Woburn	03/28/2003	\$ 82,953
Zimble Drum	Norwood	10/16/2002	\$ 369,573
New Hampshire			
Electrosonics/Spofford Place	Chesterfield	11/07/2005	\$ 1,402,952
Rhode Island			
Lancashire Street Disposal Area	Providence	06/02/2005	\$ 4,266,225
Vermont			
Jard	Bennington	08/17/2006	\$1,196,615



Land & Community Revitalization

BROWNFIELDS

EPA NEW ENGLAND BROWNFIELDS: RESTORING CONNECTICUT COMMUNITIES

Environmental contamination can rob a community of its economic potential and its social structure even when contamination is not severe enough for a Superfund designation. Any amount of contamination—or even the perception of possible contamination—can prevent the use of valuable property. Across New England, hundreds of properties are abandoned or underused because of the fear of environmental contamination, a contamination that may not even exist. And at the same time these sites are left unused, development is consuming valuable open space elsewhere. Although such idle properties, called brownfields, are usually urban warehouses or abandoned factories, they can also be found in rural areas. When mines are abandoned or fields host illegal dumping, the value of the property can plummet.

EPA New England's Brownfields Program provides solutions by helping communities restore value to these abandoned sites. The program focuses on providing grants and services to help communities assess contamination, plan for new uses, and clean sites to ready them for redevelopment.

"The term 'brownfield site' means real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant "
(from the federal Brownfields Act of 2002)

Summary of Brownfields Program

Originally begun as an EPA initiative in January 1995, the US EPA National Brownfields Program has since evolved into a collaborative effort involving many federal, state and local partners. In January 2002, the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act ("the Brownfields law") was signed. This law expanded potential federal assistance for Brownfields revitalization, including grants for assessment, cleanup, and job training. The law also includes provisions to establish and enhance state and tribal response programs, which will continue to play a critical role in the successful cleanup and revitalization of brownfields. Below is a summary of the US EPA Region 1 funding for each of the key Brownfields initiatives.

Summary of EPA Brownfields Funding in Connecticut (1994-2006)

Program	Funding
Assessment Grants	\$ 7,789,130
Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) Grants	\$ 7,568,000
EPA Targeted Brownfields Assessment	\$ 2,177,470
Cleanup Grants	\$ 3,485,500
Job Training Grants	\$ 1,740,264
State Brownfields Funding	\$ 5,896,608
Showcase Communities	\$ 300,000
Grand Total:	\$28,956,972*

*Funding total current as of December 2006.

CONNECTICUT

Assessment Grant Program

The Brownfields Assessment Program consists of grants of up to \$200,000 for hazardous substances and \$200,000 for petroleum initially to local, tribal and state governmental entities to conduct site assessment and related activities at brownfields sites. Up to \$350,000 can be used per site with a waiver. Grantees are selected through a national competition.

Recipient	Funding
Bridgeport	\$ 1,200,000
Bristol	\$ 200,000
Capital Region Council of Governments	\$ 400,000
Danbury	\$ 200,000
East Hampton	\$ 175,000
Griswold	\$ 200,000
Haddam	\$ 156,000
Hartford	\$ 550,000
Meriden	\$ 200,000
Middletown	\$ 400,000
New Britain	\$ 200,000
New Haven	\$ 267,000
Newington	\$ 200,000
New London	\$ 250,000
New Milford	\$ 350,000
Norwalk Redevelopment Authority	\$ 400,000
Norwich	\$ 350,000
Regional Growth Partnership	\$ 200,000
South Central Regional Council of Governments	\$ 200,000
Stamford	\$ 200,000
Torrington	\$ 199,130
Valley Council of Governments (formerly Naugatuck Valley Regional Planning Agency)	\$ 742,000
Winsted / Winchester	\$ 550,000
Total:	\$ 7,789,130*

*Funding total current as of December 2006.

Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) Grant Program

Under this initiative, grants are awarded to eligible local, tribal and state entities to establish and capitalize revolving loan funds to assist private and public entities in cleaning up contaminated sites. Grants are for up to \$1,000,000 and eligible communities may team together to establish larger revolving loan funds pools. Grantees are selected through a national competition.

Recipient	Funding
Berlin	\$ 500,000
Bridgeport	\$2,150,000
Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development (Hartford)	\$ 668,000
New Milford	\$1,000,000
Regional Growth Partnership	\$1,000,000
Stamford	\$ 750,000
Valley Council of Governments	\$ 850,000
Winchester/Winsted	\$ 650,000
Total:	\$7,568,000*

*Funding total current as of December 2006.

CONNECTICUT

Cleanup Grant Program

Under this initiative, EPA funds are awarded to eligible local, state, tribal and non-profit entities to conduct cleanup activities on eligible brownfields properties. Grants are for up to \$200,000 per property. Entities must own the property at the time of award to be eligible for funding. Grantees are selected through a national competition.

City	Site	Funding
Bridgeport	Chrome Engineering Site, 405 Central Avenue	\$ 200,000
	Mount Trashmore, 329 Central Avenue	\$ 200,000
	Pacelli Trucking Site, 79-119 Trowell Street and 310-318 Eagle Street	\$ 200,000
	Producto Machine Site 990 Housatonic Avenue	\$ 200,000
East Hampton	Summit Thread Powerhouse	
	13 Watrous Street	\$ 200,000
Georgetown	Georgetown Redevelopment Corporation	
	Gilbert and Bennet By-Product, 15 North Main Street	\$ 200,000
Greenwich	Cos Cob Power Plant, 22 Sound Shore Drive	\$ 200,000
Hartford-North	Star Center for Human Development, Inc.	
	Hartford Car Wash, 2434-2470 Main Street	\$ 200,000
Menden	THR Hub 1 & 77 State Street	\$ 200,000
Middletown	Portland Chemical Works Site, 680 Newfield Street (rear)	\$ 200,000
	207 Oak Street	\$ 60,000
New Britain	Brewery Building, 456-458 Grand Avenue	\$ 200,000
New London	Habitat for Humanity of Southeastern Connecticut	
	Vacant lot, Fitch Avenue	\$ 200,000
New Milford	Century Enterprise Center, Housatonic Avenue and Aspetuck Ridge Road	\$ 200,000
	Former Rolffir Property 131 East Canal Street	\$ 200,000
Shelton	The Shelton Farm and Public Market, 100 East Canal Street	\$ 200,000
	Mukluk Preserve Pond	
Sprague	239 Pautipaug Hill Road	\$ 200,000
	Seaboard Equities Building, 1 Dock Street	\$ 25,500
Stamford	114 Manhattan Street	\$ 200,000
Cleanup Grant Program Total:		\$3,485,500*

*Funding total current as of December 2006

Job Training Grant Program

The Brownfields Job Training Program funding is used to train workers in the field of hazardous waste assessment and remediation. To be eligible for these grants, the applicants must be affiliated with an existing Brownfields-funded grant recipient. Grantees are selected through a national competition.

Recipient	Funding
Bridgeport Department of Social Services	\$ 398,500
North Star Center for Human Development	\$ 200,000
Middlesex Community College	\$ 400,000
Stamford	\$ 200,000
The Workplace	\$ 541,764
Total:	\$1,740,264*

*Funding total current as of December 2006

CONNECTICUT

EPA Targeted Brownfields Assessments

Under this initiative, EPA uses its contractors to conduct brownfields assessments at sites identified by the local entity as being a high-priority for reuse. Brownfields assessments typically involve a review of existing site records, site sampling and preparation of a preliminary clean-up cost estimate. The information gathered allows local government officials and developers to make informed decisions regarding the redevelopment potential of a site.

Recipient	Site	Approx. Value of Assessment
Bridgeport	50 Miles Street	\$ 15,615
	Pacelli Trucking, 79-199 Trowell Street & 310-318 Eagle Street	\$ 76,233
	Swan Engraving, 385 Hanover Street	\$ 52,448
Bristol	H.J. Mills Box Factory, 149-151 Church Street	\$ 64,867
Derby	O'Sullivan's Island	\$ 96,981
Glastonbury	Field-Holstein Property, Phelps Street	\$ 84,905
Greenwich	Cos Cob Power Station (Former), 22 Sound Shore Drive	\$ 116,291
Hartford	10 Reserve Road	\$ 59,403
	Hartford Car Wash, 2434-2470 Main Street	\$ 22,895
Ledyard	Erickson Property, 110-114 Military Highway	\$ 10,952
Manchester	Buckland Manufacturing, 131 Adams Street	\$ 26,408
Meriden	International Silver Factory, Cooper Street	\$ 80,000
Middletown	Portland Chemical Works, 680 Newfield Street	\$ 70,444
New Haven	34 Lloyd Street	\$ 50,000
New London	Fitch Avenue (Habitat for Humanity)	\$ 100,000
New London	Penn Central Transportation Co., Foot of State Street	\$ 51,692
North Haven	249 Sackett Point Road	\$ 100,000
Norwich	26 Shipping Street	\$ 100,000
	Occum Roto Print, 2 Taftville Occum Road	\$ 84,903
Plainfield	InterRoyal Mill, 20 Reservoir Road	\$ 116,397
Plymouth	Hart Property, 269 Main Street	\$ 75,000
Prospect	U.S. Cap & Jacket, Inc., 214 New Haven Road (Route 69)	\$ 78,836
Redding	Gilbert & Bennett, 1 North Main Street	\$ 100,000
Shelton	Rolfite Chemical, 131 Canal Street	\$ 61,815
	Samarius Property, 123 Canal Street	\$ 13,602
	Shelton Waterfront, Canal Street	\$ 100,000
Sprague	Baltic Mills	\$ 100,000
Vernon	Amerbelle Textiles, 104 East Main Street & 5 Brooklyn Street	\$ 100,000
	Hockanum Mill, 200 West Main Street	\$ 96,196
	Roosevelt Mills, 215 East Main Street	\$ 71,587
Total:		\$2,177,470*

*Funding total current as of December 2006

Financial Assistance to State Brownfields Programs

EPA also offers funding to directly support state brownfields activities including funds to establish and enhance state brownfields programs (also known as voluntary cleanup programs), to conduct site specific assessment and cleanup, to develop revolving loan fund programs and to develop insurance tools. Below is a summary of funding received in Connecticut:

Program	Funding
Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection	\$ 5,896,608
Total:	\$ 5,896,608*
*Funding total current as of December 2006	

State Assessments

Berlin	Berlin Center National Automatic Pioneer Precision Products, 889 Farmington Avenue
Cornwall	Neoweld Corporation
Derby	Derby DOT Parcel
Hamden	New Hall Street School (Rochford Field)
New Haven	142 River Street 568 Elm Street 485 Orchard Street
Meriden	Canberra Industries (Meriden Ave)
Portland	Connecticut DOT Site #1
Shelton	Samarius Property
South Windsor	Hi-G Company Property
Westbrook	Turnpike Autowreckers
Windsor	American Tool & Machine

CONNECTICUT

Showcase Communities

As part of the multi-federal agency Brownfields National Partnership, sixteen communities were selected to receive Showcase Community designation following a national competition. The federal partners work with selected communities to revitalize brownfields properties. EPA generally provided each with a \$100,000 Brownfields Demonstration Pilot and assigned an EPA employee to work full time in the designated community for two years.

City	Funding
Stamford	\$ 300,000
Total:	\$ 300,000*

*Funding total current as of December 2006.

RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION PROGRAM

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) provides EPA and authorized states the authority to regulate facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste (RCRA facilities). Although RCRA is designed to prevent releases of hazardous waste at RCRA facilities, accidents or other activities have occasionally caused such releases into soil, groundwater, surface water and air. The RCRA Corrective Action Program, administered by EPA or authorized states and territories, compels RCRA facilities to investigate and cleanup hazardous waste releases. In New England, four of the six states are authorized to run the program, and Massachusetts and Rhode Island are currently working toward authorization in 2007. RCRA Corrective Action differs from Superfund in that RCRA facilities generally have viable operators and on-going operations, although some of the sites may be abandoned.

By the year 2020, EPA and the authorized states plan to have largely completed cleanup of releases of hazardous wastes at all facilities requiring Corrective Action resulting in reuse and revitalization of these properties. While working toward the 2020 goal, EPA wanted to ensure that sites presenting the greatest risk to human health and the environment were addressed first, and developed what is called the "2008 baseline" of facilities in each state. Remediation of the highest-priority sites involves numerous steps and often takes years to complete. Interim goals allow EPA to measure performance and facilitate reuse and revitalization of these sites. In this regard, the EPA RCRA Corrective Action Program developed two Environmental Indicators (EIs):

Human Exposure EI

The Human Exposures EI ensures that people near a particular site are not currently exposed to unacceptable levels of contaminant risk under current land and groundwater use conditions.

Groundwater EI

The Groundwater EI ensures that the migration of contaminated groundwater has stabilized and does not spread and further contaminate groundwater resources.

As a result of EPA efforts to achieve the EIs at facilities, as of today the EIs have been achieved at the majority of the highest-priority Corrective Action sites in New England. Building on the success of the EIs and collaborative partnerships with stakeholders, the Corrective Action Program prioritized its focus in 2006 to the substantive cleanup and revitalization work that will result in final dispositions of these facilities. Similar to the Superfund program then, the RCRA Corrective Action Program is measuring its remedy and "construction completion" accomplishments, which translate into reuse and revitalization of these facilities and communities.

New England Universe and Status of RCRA Corrective Action Sites

State	2008 Baseline	Human Exposure EI Achieved	Groundwater EI Achieved	Final Remedy Selected	Construction Complete Achieved	2020 Baseline
CT	128	119	90	17	11	163
ME	18	13	13	10	9	37
MA	26	20	15	1	1	46
NH	9	6	6	2	1	11
RI	5	4	4	0	0	18
VT	4	4	4	4	4	7
Totals:	190	166	132	34	26	282

CONNECTICUT



EPA NEW ENGLAND UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS: New Legislation Requires Changes to the Underground Storage Tank Program

On August 8, 2005, President Bush signed the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Title XV, Subtitle B of this act (entitled the Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act of 2005) contains amendments to Subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the original legislation that created the underground storage tank (UST) program. This new law significantly affects federal and state underground storage tank programs, will require major changes to the programs, and is aimed at reducing underground storage tank releases to our environment.

NEW ENGLAND UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS FACILITY INSPECTIONS

State	Facilities	UST Facility Inspections needed by August 2007	Inspections in FY06
CT	4,633	1,268	780
ME	1,471	9	311
MA	4,766	1,173	401
NH	1,294	0	538
RI	675	20	135
VT	1,129	150	510
Totals:	13,968	2,620	2,675

Data as of December 2006

CONFIRMED RELEASES IN NEW ENGLAND

State	Releases Reported	Cleanups Completed	Backlog
CT	2,497	1,671	826
ME	2,261	2,173	88
MA	6,186	5,230	956
NH	2,275	1,449	826
RI	1,260	1,006	254
VT	1,945	1,176	769
Totals:	16,424	12,705	3,719

Data as of September 2006

The UST provisions of the Energy Policy Act focus on preventing releases. Among other things, it expands eligible uses of the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund, and includes provisions regarding inspections, operator training, delivery prohibition, secondary containment and financial responsibility, and cleanup of releases that contain oxygenated fuel additives. To implement the new law, EPA and states will work closely with tribes, other federal agencies, tank owners and operators, and other stakeholders to bring about the mandated changes affecting underground storage tank facilities.

In 2006, EPA proposed or finalized congressionally required guidelines on inspections, delivery prohibition, state report on government owned UST's, public record, secondary containment, financial responsibility and installer certification, and tribal strategy. In 2007 states must begin to adopt these guidelines in their state — for secondary containment and financial responsibility by February 8, 2007, and delivery prohibition, inspections and public record by August 8, 2007. Operator training requirements need to be in place by August 8, 2009.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks Program

In addition to the extra activities now required in the Energy Bill, New England states continue to track new releases, have contamination assessed and plan and implement cleanup of leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs). Above is the current count of cleanup activities underway in the region.

Nationally the cleanup backlog is 113,915 as of September, 2006. The annual goal for the country is to complete 13,000 cleanups per year. The regional goal in FY07 is 445.



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